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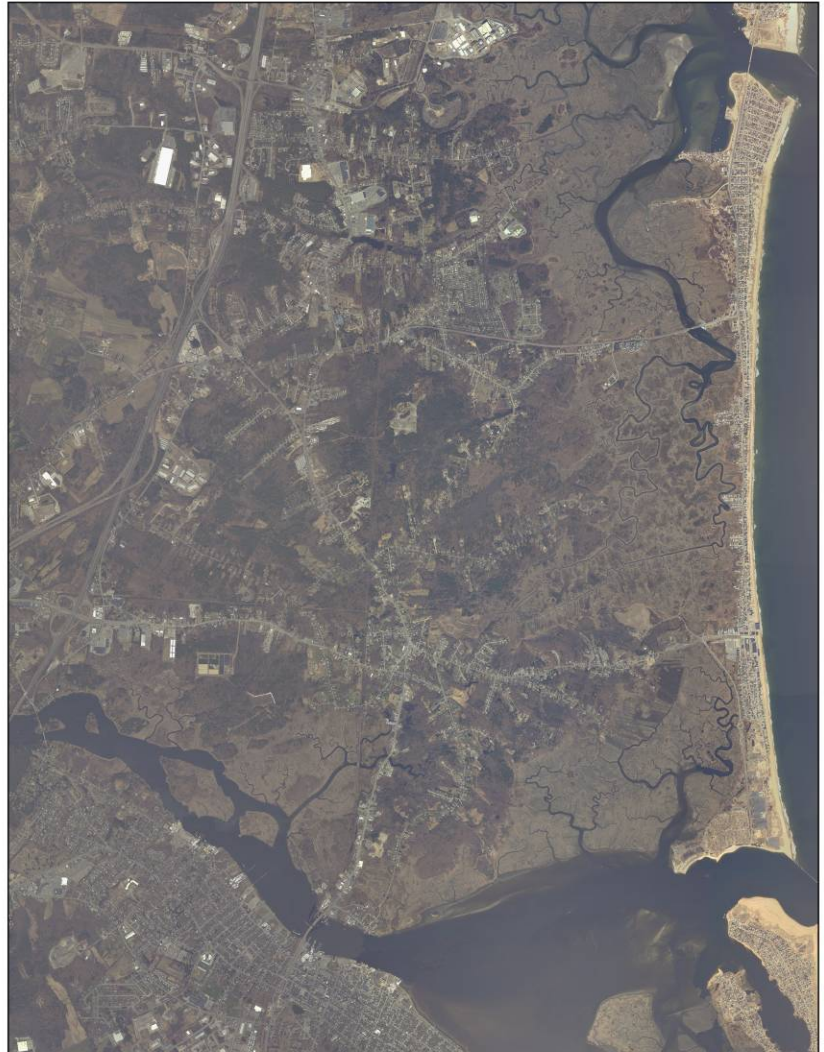
NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

Introduction

The Town of Salisbury is located adjacent to the Atlantic Ocean and bordered by the Merrimack River. This coastal location has shaped the natural and cultural resources of the Town. The Town contains varied natural resources including woodlands, wetlands, water bodies and beaches as well as heritage landscapes, historic and archeological resources. The Town's tidal creeks and salt marsh areas also comprise a portion of Massachusetts' *Great Marsh* that extends from Gloucester to the New Hampshire border.

Natural Resources

The Atlantic Ocean forms the easterly boundary of the Town and the Merrimack River forms the southerly boundary. Both of these water bodies contribute to the Town's expansive salt marsh and tidal creek systems which, combined with the coastal beaches, are two of



the most prominent landscape features in the community. There are also inland water bodies and associated wetland areas as well as large tracts of woodlands and agricultural land. The Town is relatively low lying topographically with elevations ranging from mean sea level at Salisbury Beach and along the Merrimack River and tidal creeks to 170 feet above mean sea level on Batt Hill in the northwest corner of the Town.

According to the 2004 Community Development Plan,¹ less than twenty percent of the town is protected by conservation easements or other permanent ownership. As discussed in the Chapter *, Open Space and Recreation Existing Conditions, protected properties include land owned by the state of Massachusetts such as Salisbury Beach and various marshland parcels and islands, non-profit land trusts such as the Essex County Greenbelt Association and certain Town owned land including town greens, cemeteries and land in and around the wellfields. There are also several agricultural and woodland parcels subject to Chapter 61 restrictions. While the salt marshes and estuaries are relatively “protected” from development other privately owned open areas are not necessarily protected. The Town’s varied natural resources are discussed in more detail below.

Salt Marshes and Tidal Creeks

The Town’s salt marshes and tidal creeks are part of the regional *Great Marsh* system and provide significant ecological functions. The Great Marsh is the largest salt marsh in New England and includes over 20,000 acres of marsh, barrier beach, tidal river, estuary,

¹ Salisbury Community Development Plan, June 2004, Community Design Partnership

mudflat, and upland islands that extend across Massachusetts from Gloucester to Salisbury. The natural resources in the Great Marsh are very biologically productive and providing nursery and other habitat and foraging for fisheries, benthic organisms, waterfowl and other wildlife. Many species of fish, insects, shellfish, reptiles, amphibians, birds, and mammals make their home



in the *Great Marsh*.² In addition, the resources also play an important role in preserving water quality and supply, filtering stormwater pollutants and preventing storm damage.

Plum Island, located south of Salisbury, along the coastline contains the 2,900 acre Parker River National Wildlife Refuge which is part of the Atlantic Flyway migration route. Over 300 species of birds have been sighted and more than 60 bird species are known to breed in the area. During the spring and fall migrations, concentrations of up to 25,000 ducks and 6,000 Canadian Geese have been noted.

Salt Marsh

Salisbury's extensive salt marsh system is characterized mainly by smooth cordgrass with other grasses including rushes and sedges. Despite the sparse variety of vegetation, salt

² <http://www.essexheritage.org/visiting/placestovisit/itineraries/greatmarsh.shtml>

marshes are one of the more productive habitats in the area and at one time also played an important economic role in hay harvesting for livestock.

Portions of the Town's salt marsh system have been degraded over time as a result of filling and/or tidal restrictions but recent efforts to restore these systems have begun. Of particular note is the Town Creek salt marsh located just west of the Route 1 Bridge off the Merrimack River. This system includes about 350 acres of degraded tidal wetlands comprised of large monotypic stands of *Phragmites* and former tidal habitats. This site was recently identified as a high priority site for potential restoration in the Great Marsh Coastal Wetlands Restoration Plan.³ The state Wetlands Restoration Program is expected to provide funding for this project or in the near future for technical services to develop baseline information needed to assess existing conditions and restoration options. Improvements to the salt marsh system including tidal flow have positive impacts on the various fisheries, shellfish and other organisms that depend on the system.

Tidal Rivers and Creeks

Salisbury contains a system of interconnected coastal rivers and creeks along its eastern and southern regions which provide important ecological functions and a variety of opportunities for recreation (see [map *](#)).

³ http://www.mass.gov/czm/wrp/planning_pages/gmplan/home.htm. The Massachusetts Office of Coastal Zone Management's wetlands Restoration Program (WRP) together with numerous partners has completed a Draft Great Marsh Coastal Wetlands Restoration Plan as a tool to help communities in the Great Marsh region identify and restore degraded and former coastal wetland habitats. The Plan identifies 22 sites located in Salisbury; 9 of the sites are rated low priority, 10 as medium, 1 as high, with 2 sites currently being in development.

Most prominent is the *Merrimack River*, the region's pre-eminent freshwater/tidal resource which forms the town's southern border and for motor boating, canoeing, and fishing, as well as wildlife observation and scenic enjoyment. The *Merrimack River* stretches approximately 110 miles southeasterly from the confluence of the



Pemigewasset and Winnepesaukee Rivers in Franklin, New Hampshire to the Atlantic Ocean between Salisbury and Newburyport. The Merrimack is also an important fisheries resource and is home to the state endangered Atlantic Sturgeon and the Shortnose Sturgeon which use this section of the River from May to October. Other fish species include: striped bass, bluefish, cod, and flounder.

Several tidal creeks traverse through the Town of Salisbury into the Merrimack River. The creeks include: *Town Creek*, *Morrill Creek*, *Middle Creek*, *Shad Creek*, *Allen Creek*, and *Black Rock Creek*, which together dissect large expanses of salt marsh on the southeastern portion of Town. The *Blackwater*



River courses through the northeast section of the Town, from Hampton Harbor in Seabrook, New Hampshire and flows southward. *Little River* flows from the *Blackwater River* southward into the Great Marsh.

Black Rock Creek and *Town Creek* are navigable by small boats. *Black Rock Creek* provides recreation access from the Salisbury Beach State Reservation via a boat ramp accessible by kayaks and other boats. *Town Creek* which is navigable is not currently accessible for recreational boating; however the Harbor Commission has proposed creating an access point for a kayak launch off of the Rail Trail.

Tidal creeks provide an important wintering habitat for Black Ducks and other waterfowl and this area of Salisbury is one of the few sites in the state where small colonies of Common Terns nest in the salt marshes. The salt marsh is also a breeding habitat for Sharp-tailed Sparrows. The majestic Bald Eagle also nests along the Merrimack River year round.

Extensive mudflats are found along the Merrimack River as well as along the entire stretch of Salisbury Beach. The mudflats provide a vast amount of shellfish resources in the area including: surf clams, soft-shelled clams, ocean quahogs, and sea scallops along the Ocean; and soft-shelled clams, European oysters, and blue mussels along the Merrimack River.

Coastal Islands

There are two coastal islands located in the Merrimack River, Carr Island (62 acres), Ram Island (26 acres), and Eagle Island (4.8 acres). These islands are owned by the State Division of Fisheries & Wildlife and are managed as wildlife sanctuaries and

preservations. These are not staffed and are only accessible by boat. Similar to the salt marshes and tidal creeks, the coastal islands provide another important habitat for wildlife.

Coastal Beaches and Dunes

Salisbury Beach forms the eastern border of the Town and is a 3.8 mile long barrier beach that extends from the State Reservation at the Southern end of the Town at the Merrimack River northerly to the Town's border with New Hampshire. The beach is comprised of a continuous low lying sandy foreshore and an elevated linear coastal dune system. The area is used extensively for various recreational purposes by residents and visitors.



The beach sand is continually replenished from polished gravel fines washed in on the current from the Merrimack River. The beach protects the adjacent low lying upland areas of the Town from coastal storm flooding and storm damage. The dune system is vegetated with American beachgrass, coastal panic grass closest to the water with Japanese sedge, bayberry, beach plum and rugosa rose further landward which help prevent dune migration and erosion.

By virtue of its location along the Atlantic Ocean, the beach is susceptible to erosion during some spring and winter storm events which can result in erosion of the beach and

dunes. The recent storm in April of 2007 resulted in significant erosion along large portions of the beach and dunes resulting in abrupt 6 to 10 foot vertical drops in the dunes in some locations requiring emergency restoration action including the placement of stairs in three locations and a new dune near the south side of the Beach Center. The Town is currently working with the state DCR to develop a beach management plan to proactively address these issues.

Efforts are being made to stabilize the beach, protect its dune plantings and assist dune regrowth. Dune regrowth will serve to provide a supply of sand for beach replenishment and protects the development on the lee side of the dune. However, single dunes are always at greater risk to storm damage than multiple dune beachfronts.

Inland Wetlands and Streams

The Town contains inland wetlands located adjacent to streams as well as vernal pools and small isolated inland water bodies. These areas are useful for flood storage and for the filtering of runoff for the water table and the ocean. *Smallpox Brook and Meader Brook* rise near Willow Street and flow easterly towards the salt marsh north of Beach Road. The wetlands are located near these inland streams and in low lying areas such as areas west of the Atlantic Ocean north of Beach Road. Similar to the salt marshes, inland wetlands and streams provide a home to many species of plants and animals. They also substantially help to control flooding.

Salisbury's Conservation Commission has stricter regulations than most State laws and imposes a 25 foot no disturbance and 40 foot no build buffer from any water body. When wetland alteration is allowed, the Town requires two square feet of replication for every square foot of alteration.

Woodlands

About 40% (3,890 acres) of the Town is forested. These wooded areas are typically located adjacent to fields and tidal creeks and are a prominent landscape feature. The majority of the Town's forested land occurs in the Plains, off Lafayette Road, and to the side of Baker Road and Ferry Road. Currently, there is only



one parcel of forest land (14 acres) that is temporarily protected under Chapter 61. This leaves open the opportunity for loss of woodlands due to development in the future.

While these lands do not serve a resident population of rare, endangered or significant species, they do provide habitats which are crucial to many migrating species. These areas also reduce stormwater flooding, provide shade and mitigate wind impacts to other areas during storm events.

Cultural Resources

Heritage Landscapes

Salisbury contains four distinct landscapes including the Plains Area located in the north-west section of Town which is characterized by farms and fields; Salisbury Square, the downtown area which is urban in form with civic, retail and service oriented land uses including the Town Green; Ring's Island, a



beautiful and historic fishing village located in the southeastern portion of Town along the Merrimack River characterized by old sea captain homes and sweeping views of the Merrimack River and Newburyport's skyline; and Salisbury Beach, which abuts the Atlantic Ocean to the east and the Merrimack River to the south and is characterized by long stretches of sandy beaches and dunes and excellent views of salt marsh areas.

In May of 2005, a Reconnaissance Report⁴ was prepared to initiate the documentation of the heritage landscapes of Salisbury. The report (hereinafter referred to as the "Reconnaissance Report") is part of the Massachusetts Heritage Landscape Inventory Program funded in part by the state Department of Conservation and Recreation and the

⁴ Salisbury Reconnaissance Report, Essex County Landscape Inventory, prepared by Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation & Essex National Heritage Commission and dated May 2005.

Essex National Heritage Commission. It also provided recommendations in preservation strategies for specific landscapes (See Chapter *).

The landscapes included in the inventory include single structures, working farms, historic neighborhoods and a cemetery. Some of these structures/areas which are described below, are also included in the Towns historic and archeological resource inventories.

Individual Structures

Ben Butler's Toothpick

Ben Butler's Toothpick, named after a Civil War general, is a pyramidal-shaped navigational marker dating from the late 19th century. It rises at the end of the stone jetty located at the mouth of the Merrimack River in the Salisbury Beach State Reservation. The structure was installed as a navigational aid to mariners entering the



dangerous waters of the Merrimac River from the Atlantic Ocean. It remains a well-known navigational aid to boaters, known simply as “The Toothpick.” The marker consists of a wood, stick-framed, pyramidal structure mounted on a high, mortared, granite-block, square base. It is an important feature of the maritime history of this community and the greater regional North Shore coastal area.

Farmlands

Farming has been a longstanding tradition in Salisbury. Similar to other towns on the eastern seaboard, farming has experienced a long-term decline in Salisbury. The farms, that do remain in the community are among the most cherished of all local landscapes and are susceptible to development pressures. In 1999, about 5.7% (700 acres) of the Town was comprised of farmlands. Although most farms have transitioned to other uses over time, several working farms remain in the Plains area and on Ferry Road. These areas provide employment, economic value and visual and cultural continuity to the landscape. Nearly all working farms are under Chapter 61 property restrictions.

Salisbury Plains Farms

The northwestern area of Salisbury is called the “Salisbury Plains” in recognition of its flat and rich agricultural land. The farms located along Elmwood, Congress Roads and Main Street are very picturesque and the farms include 18th and 19th century farmhouses some with rear ells, attached woodsheds and barns facing south.



Fields on the south side tend to be slightly lower in elevation than the farmsteads and have some fencing or hedgerows setting off sections. Bartlett Farms (including Elmknoll and Cold Springs) located on Main Street near Congress Street, was established in 1659.

Pettengill Farm

The Pettengill Farm is located on Ferry Road. Structures on the farm include a 1740 Georgian farm house, a barn, greenhouses and a farm stand. The farmland is relatively flat with rich soils and is a flower farm that grows perennials, annuals, shrubs and roses. The farm was originally part of the Pike Farm located adjacent to the site which was divided in the 19th century.



Coastal Islands

Rings Island

Rings Island is a small, densely developed historic maritime neighborhood located at the end of Ferry Road along the Merrimack River. The neighborhood is named for Robert Ring who received the first land grant here in 1642. The island is situated on a low hill rising from the surrounding marshland on the north side of the Merrimack River. The area contains two marinas, the Town Pier, and houses that date from the 18th and 19th centuries with Georgian, Federal and Greek Revival architectural styles.



Many of the properties have expansive views of the adjacent marshlands and properties located along the south have views across the Merrimack River to downtown Newburyport and some have view toward Plum Island. Many of the properties include hedges and low picket fences. The area also contains some garages and boathouses. One of the largest buildings on Rings Island is the 1892 Community House which is currently the Union Chapel Museum. The Town Pier is located at 1st and 2nd Street in the area that was formerly the terminus of Ferry Street and the location of the first ferry landing from Newburyport.

Salisbury Square

Salisbury Square is the Town Center and is comprised of five roads that converge to form the triangular shaped 1.5 acre Town Green. Land uses include residential, commercial, and institutional properties. Three historic buildings and eight commemorative markers located in Monument



Row are located on the Town Green. Historic buildings dating from the 18th century to the early 1930s are found along Bridge, Elm, Lafayette, and Beach Streets, which surround the Green. Lincoln Street contains an intact collection of mid to late 19th century houses; Pleasant and Ferry Road contain several historic homes and some of the oldest intact houses and farms in Town are located on Mudnock Road.

Cemeteries/Burial Grounds

Smallpox Cemetery

The exact location of the Smallpox Cemetery is known to only a few and was not viewed as part of the Reconnaissance Study. It is in a wooded area on private property. It is reported that some markers remain.

In addition to the Smallpox Cemetery, Salisbury has several burial grounds of which the best known is the Old Burial Ground at the corner of Beach and Ferry Roads. Other burial grounds include Long Hill Cemetery, Maplewood Cemetery, Old Burial Ground and True Cemetery.



Historical & Archaeological Resources

In addition to Salisbury's heritage landscapes, the Town also contains significant historical and archaeological resources.

Two reports have been prepared that inventory and document the Town's historic and archaeological resources. The first report, completed in 2001, included a Phase 1 survey of community-wide historic properties in eight prioritized neighborhoods. The study, *Communitywide Survey*, prepared by Turk Tracey & Larry Architects, LLC, dated September 2001,



evaluated, inventoried and documented 121 buildings in two prioritized neighborhoods, Ring's Island and Salisbury Square, and included recommendations for National Register⁵ nomination (See Table 1). Presently, Salisbury only has one property listed on the Register, Ann's Diner which is located on Lafayette Road. Thirty two of the properties were considered eligible for listing on the National Register.

In October of 2006, a Phase-2 survey of the Town's historic and archeological resources survey was prepared. The survey, *Community-wide Historic Resources Survey*, prepared by Boston Affiliates, Inc., dated October 2006, inventoried an additional 117 buildings and objects including five cemeteries and seven "areas" (See Table 2). The report recommended properties for inclusion in the National Register.

Archeological Resources

Salisbury contains Native American sites dating back 3,000 years and it is presumed that there are contact period sites from the 1500s or early 1600s along the Merrimack River, which was used as an inland transportation route.⁶

⁵ The National Register of Historic Places is the official federal list of districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects that have been determined significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture.

⁶ Salisbury Reconnaissance Report, Essex County Landscape Inventory prepared by Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation & Essex National Heritage Commission and dated May 2005.

Archeological sites that were identified at the public meetings held as part of the Heritage Landscapes Reconnaissance Study include:

- Ferry Lots Lane Cellar Hole – the cellar hole for the bridge keepers’ house who worked the floating bridge across the Merrimack River (reported to be the first floating bridge in America). A ferry from Newburyport went to Carr Island and the floating bridge led from Carr Island to the mainland in Salisbury by at Ferry Lots Lane.
- Plan Road – a road building in 1866 to cross salt marshes leading to the beach. Beach road was laid over ht early plans where remnants have been found during construction work.
- Shipwreck sites are located off shore, some of which are visible at low tide.

Salisbury Community Survey Street Index

MHC	Assess #	Resource	Address	Style	Date
C		Pleasant Street Area	Pleasant Street		
D		Ring's Island Area	Ring's Island		
E		Vermont Street Cottages	Vermont Street		
64	5.18	Cushing Hall	5 Beach Road	Classical Revival	1892
65	3.09	Charles Pike House	6 Beach Road	Greek Revival	ca 1860
66	5.35	French Double House & Barn	17 Beach Road	Federal	ca 1835
67		French Corn House	17 Beach Road		19th cen
68		French Chicken Barn	17 Beach Road		1880
69		French Chicken Coop #1	17 Beach Road		ca. 1915
70		French Chicken Coop #2	17 Beach Road		ca. 1915
71		French Chicken Coop #3	17 Beach Road		ca. 1915
72		Beach Grove Cabins	104 Beach Road		ca 1950
73	3.15	Gustavus A Rowe House	7 Bridge Road	Cabin Court	ca 1890
74	3.16	Lewis Greenleaf House	9 Bridge Road	Georgian	1st half 19th cen
75	3.18	Charles Buswell House	13 Bridge Road	Greek Revival	ca 1870
76	6.13	Carl Ruhp House	16 Bridge Road	Bungalow	ca 1923
77		Pike School	17 Bridge Road	Italianate	1882
16	3.129	William Brown House	19 Bridge Road	Greek Revival	ca 1870
78	2.90	David B Moody & Mary Deal House	28 Bridge Road	Greek Revival	ca 1841
79	32.295		65 Cable Avenue	No Style	ca 1890
80	12.47	4 Congress Street	4 Congress Street	Greek Revival	ca 1840
81	12.28	Earl Reynolds House	16 Congress Street	No Style	ca 1880
82	12.25	Samuel Morrill Farmhouse	22 Congress Street	Federal	ca 1845
83		Samuel Morrill Dairy Barn & Milkshed	22 Congress Street		19th cen
84	13.13		26 Congress Street	Italianate	ca 1885
85	13.12	Abraham Morrill House	28 Congress Street	Georgian	ca 1785
86	6.13	East Parish Parsonage	16 Elm Street	No Style	1820
87	6.12	Salisbury Public Library	17 Elm Street	Classical Revival	1956
88	2.46	Amos Buswell House	33 Elm Street	Altered Greek Revival	1831
89	2.48	Dennis F Dow House	37 Elm Street	Queen Anne	ca 1890
90	2.49	Lafoe/Cooper House	39 Elm Street	Queen Anne	ca 1890
91	13.50	Sanborn House & Farm	30 Elmwood Street	Italianate	ca 1885
92	3.30	William Moody House	8 Ferry Road	Georgian	ca 1800
93		Garage	8 Ferry Road		20th cen
94		Carriage House/Barn	8 Ferry Road	Italianate	19th cen

Salisbury Community Survey Street Index

MHC	Assess #	Resource	Address	Style	Date
95	3.42	Pike House	19 Ferry Road	Colonial/Saltbox	18th c.
96		Pike Barn	19 Ferry Road		
97	15.41	Pettengill Farmhouse	45 Ferry Road	Georgian	ca 1740
98		Pettengill Barn	45 Ferry Road		
99	15.45	Pike House	74 Ferry Road	Georgian	ca 1790
22	7.23	Captain Sawyer House	3 First Street	Federal	ca 1780
23	7.24	Anthony & Helen Caramango House	5 First Street	Colonial Revival	1932
24	7.26	George Stone House	9 First Street	Italianate/Queen Anne	1898
25	7.27	Henry Rich House	11 First Street	No style	ca 1860
26	7.28	Rich's Store	13 First Street	Colonial Revival	ca 1900
27	7.29	Joseph Pasquale House	15 First Street	Second Empire	ca 1890
28	7.30	John S Morse/Mary Rich House	17 First Street	No Style	ca 1850
29	7.17	John S Morse House	18 First Street	Federal	ca 1800
30	7.31	Eugene Hawkes House	19 First Street	No Style	ca 1900
31	7.16	Everett E Skinner House	20 First Street	Queen Anne	ca 1900
32	7.15	Everett E Skinner Store	22 First Street	Altered	ca 1750
33	7.14	James Cartwright House	24 First Street	Greek Revival	ca 1770
34	7.33	True Green Graves House	25 First Street	Altered	ca 1820
35	7.12	Captain William Morgan House	28 First Street	Italianate	ca 1878
36	7.35	Captain Elias Dole & Elias Dole Jr House	29 First Street	Dutch Colonial	ca 1820
37	7.36	Emma Dole House	31 First Street	Greek Revival	ca 1870
38	7.37	Bert Rowe House	33 First Street	Queen Anne/Italianate	ca 1895
39	7.38	Captain Elias Dole House	35 First Street	Federal	1799
100	20.50	Robert Dow House	15 Forest Road	Italianate	1870-1885
101		Robert Down Barn	15 Forest Road		
40	7.45	Henry W Woodard House	3 Fourth Street	Federal	ca 1890
41	7.46	Joseph Perkins House	5 Fourth Street	Greek Revival	ca 1860
42	7.50	John Jones House	9 Fourth Street	Georgian/Federal	ca 1780
43	7.52	Mrs Mary Pike Graves House	11 Fourth Street	Colonial/Georgian	ca 1740
44		Union Chapel	Fourth Street		1892
45		March School	Fourth Street		1870
102	6.83	Harold Poor House	17 Gardner Street	Greek Revival	1885-1924
103	6.25	Dr. Cyrus Dearborn House & Tavern	5 Lafayette Road	Federal	1804-1813
104	5.16	East Parish Meeting House	8 Lafayette Road	Transitional Federal/Greek	1834
105	5.21	Wilhelmina Frost House	5 Lincoln Avenue (Similar)	Queen Anne	ca 1890
106	5.31	Ephraim T. Chase House	6 Lincoln Street	Queen Anne	ca 1900

Salisbury Community Survey

Street Index

MHC	Assess #	Resource	Address	Style	Date
107	5.28	Justin & Nellie Hodgdon House	12 Lincoln Street	Queen Anne	ca 1900
108	19.16	True Morrill Farm	29 Main Street	Georgian/Colonial	18th c.
109	19.85	Morrill House	44 Main Street	Colonial Revival	ca 1890
110		Morrill Barn & Milkshed	44 Main Street		ca 1890
111		Salisbury Plains School	92 Main Street	Craftsman	1945
112	11.32	Dole Farm	98 Main Street	Georgian	ca 1750 (1783)
113		Dole Barn	98 Main Street		
114	11.35	Evans Farmhouse	103 Main Street	Georgian	ca 1800
115		Evans Barn	103 Main Street		
116		Evans Barn	103 Main Street		
117		Evans Farm Roadside Stand	103 Main Street		
118	6.38	Jacob Spaulding School	18 Maple Street	Colonial Revival	1917
119	14.24		25 March Road	No Style	ca 1880
120	2.13	John Sanders House	1 Mudnock Road	Colonial	18th c.
121	2.16	Gardiner Spring Moody House	7 Mudnock Road	Transitional Greek/Italianate	ca 1841
122	2.21	David Collins House	17 Mudnock Road	Italianate	ca 1880
123	2.36	Buswell/Pike House	34 Mudnock Road	Federal	ca 1780
124	2.30	Alfred M. Pike House	35 Mudnock Road	Greek Revival	ca 1855
125	2.31	Otis Gilman Pike House	39 Mudnock Road	Greek Revival	ca 1845
126		Star of the Sea Chapel Rectory	140 North End Boulevard		
127		Star of the Sea Chapel	145 North End Boulevard	Shingle Style	ca 1885
128			228 North End Boulevard	No Style	1870
129	35.237	Katherine Hatch Cottage	364 North End Boulevard	Shingle Style	ca 1900
130	35.236	Judkins Cottage	368 North End Boulevard	Shingle Style	ca 1900
131	32.107	Kelley Hotel	28 Ocean Street	Spanish Eclectic	ca 1914
132		Town offices	5 Park Street	Greek Revival	1884-1907
17	3.2	C Johnson House	3 Pleasant Street	Greek Revival	ca 1830
18	3.21	Andrew Eaton House	5 Pleasant Street	Greek Revival/Cape	ca 1850
19	3.124	Augustus Dow House	8 Pleasant Street	Greek Revival	ca 1860
20	3.23	Lowell Eaton House	9 Pleasant Street	Cape	ca 1868
21	3.119	Jacob D Brown House	18 Pleasant Street	Transitional Federal/Greek	ca 1800

Salisbury Community Survey Street Index

MHC	Assess #	Resource	Address	Style	Date
133	32.62	Salisbury Beach Fire & Police Station	18 Railroad Avenue	Colonial Revival	1926
46	7.09	Stephen Coffin House	2 Second Street	Italianate	ca 1760
47	7.07	Amos B & John M Coffin House	6 Second Street	Federal	ca 1835
48	7.40	Edward E French House	7 Second Street	Vernacular	1872-1907
49	7.41	Joshua Moody Pike Sr House	9 Second Street	Georgian/Colonial	ca 1790
50	7.06	Mary Coffin Gerrish House	10 Second Street	Greek Revival	1849
51	7.42	Captain John March House	11 Second Street	Colonial	1752
52	7.04	Amos B Coffin House	12 Second Street	Greek Revival/Italianate	ca 1840
53	7.55	Joseph March House	13 Second Street	Georgian	ca 1750
54	7.03	Charles T Hopkinson House	14 Second Street	Colonial Revival	ca 1930
55	7.56	Elias Pike House	15 Second Street	Colonial	1734
56	7.02	Joseph March Tavern	16 Second Street	Colonial	ca 1690
57	7.54	Joseph Warren Currier House	2 Third Street	Federal	ca 1800
58	7.43	Jonathan Dole House	5 Third Street	Colonial/Saltbox	early 18th cen
59	7.53	William Gerrish House	6 Third Street	Georgian	ca 1740
134	17.180	Dr. John True House	26 True Road	Federal	ca 1820
135	17.17	John Fulford House	48 True Road	Italianate	ca 1870
136		John Fulford Barn	48 True Road		
60	32.26	Vermont Street Cottage #1	14 Vermont Street	No Style	ca. 1948
61	32.26	Vermont Street Cottage #2	16 Vermont Street	No Style	ca. 1948
62	32.26	Vermont Street Cottage #3	18 Vermont Street	No Style	ca. 1948
63	32.26	Vermont Street Cottage #4	20 Vermont Street	No Style	ca. 1948
133		Arthur Fernald House	7 First Street	No Style	ca 1902
134			21 First Street	No Style	ca 1861
135		Hogdon House	27 First Street	No Style	late 19thc
136		Joseph Perkins House	30 First Street	No Style	late 19thc
137		Perkins Boat Shop	7 Fourth Street	No Style	19thc
138		Capt Samuel Francis Pike House	5 Second Street	No Style	19thc

Salisbury Street Index

13	Beach Rd	George French House	147	5-37
14	Beach Rd	J. Pike House	148	3-5
29	Beach Rd	J. Eaton House	151	5-43
66	Beach Rd		152	4-134
88	Beach Rd		153	24-40
24	Bridge Rd	Lewis Property	154	2-10
167	Bridge Rd	Power Station	155	14-19
169	Bridge Rd	W. Sawyer Property	156	14-20
171	Bridge Rd		157	14-21
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21	First St	J. Eaton	134	7-32
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33	Gardner St		181	6-64
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9	Mudnock Rd	D. Collins House	199	2-17
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Areas				
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40	Congress St.	Hillside Farm	Area: H; MHC #s 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165	13-92
17	Elm St.	Salisbury Square Park	Area: M; MHC #s 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924	6-12
110	Lafayette Rd.	Lafayette Inn Complex	Area: I; MHC #s 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237	22-11
9, 13, 14, 15	Lincoln Ave	Lincoln Ave. Area	Area: J; MHC#s 9, 105, 106, 107, 187, 188, 189, 190	5-21, 5-22, 5-23, 5-24, 5-27, 5-28, 5-29, 5-31
73	Mudnock Rd.	Stevens Tree Farm	Area: K; MHC #s 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209	17-92
356, 358, 360, 364, 368	North End Blvd.	356-368 North End Boulevard	Area: L; MHC #s 210, 211, 212, 213, 214	34-74, 34-75, 35-236, 35-238, 35-239
Burial Grounds				
St. #	Street	Resource Name	MHC#	Assessor's Map #
24	Beach Rd.	Colonial Burial Ground	801	3-4
105	Beach Rd.	Long Hill Cemetery	802	25-9
101	Ferry Rd.	Maplewood Cemetery	803	14-75
8	Toll Rd.	Newburyport Hebrew Cemetery	806, 222	19-2
181	Lafayette Rd.	True Cemetery	805	19-1
Objects				
St. #	Street	Resource Name	MHC#	Assessor's Map #
	Elm St. at Mudnock Rd.	1930 Centennial Marker	916	
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St. #	Street	Historic Name	MHC#	Assessor's Map #
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